# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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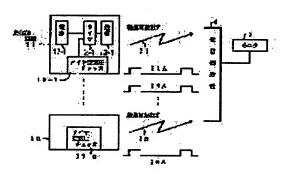
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# (54) DEVICE FOR WARNING OF AIR PRESSURE REDUCTION FOR EACH TIRE WITH THE USE OF ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVE

### (57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide a device for warning of air pressure reduction for each of tires with the use of an electromagnetic wave signal in order to recognize one of the tires which reduces its air pressure CONSTITUTION: In a tire air pressure reduction warning device in which a monitor confirms an air pressure reduction in accordance with a signal which is transmitted to a receiver from a tire air pressure checker attached to a tire of a vehicle, devices 21 to 2n on the transmitter side, transmit signals which are delivered from the tire air pressure checkers and which are modulated waves having the same carrier wave frequency modulated at different time intervals. Only one signal receiver 4 on the signal receiving



side, receives the modulated signal, and demodulates the same so as to recognize one of the tires which reduces its air pressure.

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### CLAIMS

### [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the reduced pressure alarm of the tire which sends the signal which shows that pneumatic pressure decreased, receives with a receiver, and is checked in a monitor from the tire-pressure checker who attached in the tire of a car The equipment of a signal origination side is considered as the configuration which transmits the modulated wave which modulated each tire-pressure checker's output signal for every time interval which is mutually different in the same carrier frequency. The equipment of a signal receiving side The reduced pressure alarm for every tire by the electromagnetic wave characterized by identifying the tire which received with the receiving set of one \*\*, decoded said modulated wave, and pneumatic pressure decompressed.

[Claim 2] It is a reduced pressure alarm for every tire which is made to contain in the output signal of each tire-pressure checker according to claim 1 the identification code which identifies each tire, and which was defined beforehand, transmits, and is characterized by the equipment of a signal

receiving side identifying a tire by said identification code.

[Claim 3] A tire-pressure checker is a reduced pressure alarm for every tire by the electromagnetic wave according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by having provided the generator generated with car transit as a power source of operation, and having placed in a fixed position to the tire tube inside including the antenna for electromagnetic wave dispatch.

[Claim 4] In the reduced pressure alarm of the tire which sends the signal which shows that pneumatic pressure decreased, receives with a receiver, and is checked in a monitor from the tire-pressure checker who attached in the tire of a car The equipment of a signal origination side transmits the modulated wave which modulated carrier frequency which is different for every tire in each tire-pressure checker's output signal. The equipment of a signal receiving side is a reduced pressure alarm for every tire by the electromagnetic wave characterized by identifying the tire which received by different receive section, decoded said modulated wave, and pneumatic pressure decompressed.

[Claim 5] A tire-pressure checker is a reduced pressure alarm for every tire by the electromagnetic wave according to claim 4 characterized by having provided the generator generated with car transit as a power source of operation, and having placed in a fixed position to the tire tube inside including the antenna for electromagnetic wave dispatch.

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### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the reduced pressure alarm for every tire which can transmit exactly whether it is which tire to an operator by the electromagnetic wave, when the tire pressure of an automobile decreases.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] When the tire pressures of an automobile run short, the increment in the rolling resistance of a tire, the fall of high-speed endurance, the fall of the controllability of a car, etc. have un-arranging [ much ]. Therefore, it is necessary to always investigate the tire pressure. [0003] As the means, a nest is installed in the pneumatic pressure checker, a receiver and a monitor are installed in an operator seat, a transmitter is placed, a signal can be made to be able to send from the checker of the tire into which pneumatic pressure decreased, a receiver can receive [ a pneumatic pressure checker can be attached in the air valve of an automobile tire ], and it can check that the pneumatic pressure of a tire is insufficient by looking with a monitor. The example is indicated by JP,3-100502,U.

[0004] Drawing 5 is the explanatory view showing the example of the equipment which carries out the alarm of the tire-pressure reduction given [said] in an official report as a conventional technique. In drawing 5, if housing of the sensing unit 40 is attached in the tire valve, by the normal state, air will flow into the atmospheric-pressure room 41 from a tire, it will become the high-pressure force, and diaphram 42 will be expanded toward an atmospheric-air room side. And an energization spring is resisted in electric contact 44, and it changes push and a switch 45 into an open condition. Then, the current from a power source 47 is not supplied to the electric-wave sending circuit 46, and an alarm signal is not sent from an electric-wave sending circuit. [0005] However, if a tire pressure decreases and it falls from the range of the fitness value corresponding to the elasticity of an energization spring, diaphram retreats, electric contact 44 will be pushed on an energization spring, and will retreat, and a switch 45 will be in a closed state. Then, the current from a power source 47 is supplied to the electric-wave sending circuit 46, and an alarm signal is transmitted. The electric-wave receiving circuit 48 generates the alarm of abnormality reduced pressure of a tire by receiving this alarm signal and ordering it an output to the voice generating circuit 49.

[0006] Next, when combination use of equipment of the generating section of the DC power supply which used the ceramic component etc. for the interior of a tire, and the electrostatic-capacity type pressure detector element is carried out, a tire pressure is always measured and there are abnormalities like an air failure, the equipment sent to the exterior with an electrical signal is known as a trade name run flat tire.

[0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In the conventional technique, although an alarm signal will be immediately sent with the technique of the aforementioned "a real extraction-of-the-square-root official report" publication once pneumatic pressure falls when transmitting to an operator seat that the tire pressure decreased by an electric-wave sending circuit etc., as for the alarm signal, which tire of its own automobile cannot immediately specify sure enough whether it became pneumatic pressure reduction for an operator. In order to require carrying out manufacture

adjustment of the digital disposal circuit according to each tire in order to specify the tire into which pneumatic pressure decreased and to make the tire location transmit as a signal, the fault from which a digital disposal circuit becomes very complicated, therefore an alarm becomes expensive arose. [0008] Moreover, since the component which sent the alarm signal could not stop dispatch of an alarm signal until consumption of the power source was large and the operator performed correspondence processing, it had the fault that the available time of a power source was short. [0009] Furthermore, since generating of an alarm signal takes place to coincidence when two or more tires become coincidence with the fall of pneumatic pressure, the signal cannot necessarily receive normally. Even if normally receivable, after correspondence processing of one tire finished, it was difficult a thing with the bad checker attached in the tire which the processing was bad, for example, exchanged, and to check immediately whether other tires are faults.

[0010] Next, when two or more tires become coincidence with an air failure, since the dispatch signal is of the same kind, in the case of a run flat tire, interference may be caused mutually, and a signal cannot necessarily receive normally in it.

[0011] The purpose of this invention improves the above-mentioned fault, and it is a comparatively simple configuration, and is in offering the reduced pressure alarm for every tire by the electromagnetic wave signal for identifying according to an individual what pneumatic pressure decompressed about two or more tires.

[0012]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In the reduced pressure alarm of the tire which invention according to claim 1 sends the signal which shows that pneumatic pressure decreased from the tire-pressure checker who attached in the tire of a car, receives with a receiver, and is checked in a monitor The equipment of a signal origination side is considered as the configuration which transmits the modulated wave which modulated each tire-pressure checker's output signal for every time interval which is mutually different in the same carrier frequency. The equipment of a signal receiving side It constitutes from identifying the tire into which the receiving set of one \*\* received, said modulated wave was decoded, and pneumatic pressure decreased.

[0013] Invention according to claim 2 includes the identification code which identifies each tire and which was defined beforehand in each tire-pressure checker's output signal in invention according to claim 1, and transmits, and the equipment of a signal receiving side consists of identifying the tire decompressed by said identification code.

[0014] Invention according to claim 3 places a tire-pressure checker in a fixed position in a tire tube including the antenna for electromagnetic wave dispatch, and the power source of operation consists of using the generator generated with car transit. [0015] In the electrical-potential-difference alarm of the tire which invention according to claim 4 sends the signal which shows that pneumatic pressure decreased from the tire-pressure checker who attached in the tire of a car, receives with a receiver, and is checked in a monitor It constitutes from identifying the tire into which the equipment of a signal origination side transmitted the modulated wave which modulated the carrier frequency which changes each tire-pressure checker's output signal for every tire, the equipment of a signal receiving side received by different receive section, decoded said modulated wave, and pneumatic pressure decreased.

[0016] Invention according to claim 5 is equivalent to having applied and constituted invention according to claim 3 to invention according to claim 4.
[0017]

[Function] In invention according to claim 1, in order to send the signal which shows that pneumatic pressure decreased from the tire-pressure checker who attached in the tire of cars, such as an automobile, in the equipment for every tire of an origination side, carrier frequency is modulated for every mutually different time interval. If it puts in another way, about an outer tire, carrier frequency is the same, and the time interval of a modulation is changed. Since common use of the equipment of a signal receiving side is done by each tire-pressure checker, when it decodes, a tire is identified according to the difference of a time interval.

[0018] Since invention according to claim 2 includes the identification code which identifies each tire in each tire-pressure checker's output signal in invention according to claim 1 and transmits to it, it can identify a tire correctly with the difference of said modulation time interval in a signal receive

section using an identification code.

[0019] Invention according to claim 3 is using the generator arranged in a tire tube as each tire-pressure checker's power source of operation. Since the generator is generating electricity with transit of a car and the antenna also exists in a tire, a tire-pressure checker can be stationed without seeing [ from ] outside a car and becoming a foreign matter.

[0020] Although it becomes complicated [ the configuration of a receive section ] since invention according to claim 4 is considering as the modulated wave which used carrier frequency which is different for every tire about each tire-pressure checker's output signal, it can perform easily and quickly identifying the tire which pneumatic pressure decompressed.

[0021] Since it responds to invention according to claim 5 having applied invention according to claim 3 to invention according to claim 4, the operation is the same.

[0022]

[Example] <u>Drawing 1</u> is drawing showing the example of invention according to claim 1. In <u>drawing 1</u>, the origination-side equipments 21-2n are installed for every tire of a car, and use four equipments by usual passenger car. A tire-pressure checker 10-1 like [origination-side equipment 21] a tire valve clamping die, and power source 11-1 of operation, Timer circuit 12-1, The sending circuit 13-1 was built in and the electromagnetic wave 31 containing the data in which a tire pressure is shown with a carrier frequency F become irregular is sent out. Other origination-side equipments contained the same circuit element as equipment 21, and have sent out the electromagnetic wave of the same carrier frequency F. They adjust a timer circuit 12-1 so that spacing of modulation data may change mutually with origination-side equipment, and electromagnetic waves 31-3n impress it to a sending circuit 13-1 - 13-n, and perform modulation actuation as the pneumatic pressure checker 10-1 - 10-n extract them and they are indicated to be 31A and 32A-3nA the back about the data in which a tire pressure is shown. The electromagnetic wave become irregular is sent out from each sending circuit.

[0023] Most origination-side equipments use the equipment of the same configuration, and the discernment of a reduced pressure tire of them is attained only by adjusting an internal circuitry electronically. It does not need to manufacture an alarm separately for every tire.

[0024] 31-3n of electromagnetic waves sent out from each origination-side equipments 21-2n in receiving-side equipment 4 become irregular is received in common, and the origination-side equipment which is sending the electromagnetic wave with the above-mentioned modulation spacing is identified. And the location of a tire where origination-side equipment, i.e., pneumatic pressure, decreased in number with the monitor 5 is displayed.

[0025] When what pneumatic pressure decompressed in tire-pressure checker 10-1-1n-1 is detected, Since it is become irregular and sent out with a different time interval for every tire, even if two or more tires may decompress to coincidence even if and a signal begins to be sent out to coincidence, the electromagnetic waves 31-3n become irregular If some time amount passes, since the equipment of a receiving side will decode a different signal for every tire, an operator can cope with it certainly.

[0026] A tire-pressure checker may be the thing of the format which uses not only a bulb clamping die but a pressure sensor. Drawing 2 is drawing showing the example of invention according to claim 2, and the signal from a pneumatic pressure checker explains modulating an electromagnetic wave. In drawing 2, modulation data were indicated to be C1 and C2-, and A1, A2, and - have distinguished the time when pneumatic pressure is normal, and the time of decompressing by the signal from a pneumatic pressure checker. B1, B-2, and - show a tire identification code, and make it a discriminable signal what tire of front and rear, right and left of a car to be. Since subscripts 1 and 2 and - are attached according to time amount progress, respectively, unless an operator copes with it, C1, C2, and - are the same signals.

[0027] If the signal shown in <u>drawing 2</u> is used, in receiving-side equipment, it is only using B1 and the easy decoder circuit about B-2-, and can grasp certainly early what A1, A2, and the tire that has sent out the data of - are.

[0028] <u>Drawing 3</u> is the perspective view (A) which was drawing showing the example of invention according to claim 3, removed the tire tube of a car and looked at the equipment of a signal origination side. Perspective view which removed and looked at case covering of the equipment of a

signal origination side (B) It is shown. Drawing 3 R> 3 (A) It sets, and before the equipment 60 of a signal origination side attaches a tire tube, it is attached in the crevice between flanges of the car tire wheel 61 with a case, and is supported by the tire wheel 61 with the bolting band 62. As for equipment 60, it is unnecessary to carry out maintenance check until a tire pressure becomes smaller than a predetermined value since a tire tube is incorporated after being attached in the tire wheel 61. [0029] Next, drawing 3 (B) It is the perspective view which removed case covering of the equipment 60 of a signal origination side, and various circuit and components are carried in the substrate 64. The generation-of-electrical-energy section 65 uses the generator using a ceramic piezoelectric transducer, and those configurations also build in rectification and a smoothing circuit. A pressure sensor 66 is a tire-pressure checker. A microcomputer 67 performs signal processing. A timer and the signal operation part 68 assist processing of data etc. The RF signal section 69 processes an electromagnetic wave signal. An antenna 70 transmits an electromagnetic wave. [0030] Next, if actuation is described, the generation-of-electrical-energy section 65 is constituted so that it may generate electricity with transit of a car. When a pressure sensor 66 checks a tire pressure directly, and a tire pressure is normal and it decreases, it outputs a signal different, respectively. A microcomputer 67 is a central processing unit for processing a digital signal, and the output of the generation-of-electrical-energy section 65 is supplied, and it performs processing for impressing the output signal of a pressure sensor 66 to a timer and the signal operation part 68. A timer and the signal operation part 68 calculate in order to consider as a modulating signal about the output of a pressure sensor 66, and it performs preparing predetermined modulating-signal spacing as shown in drawing 1 or setting up the location identification code of a tire and adding to a modulating signal, and processing that controls the allocation time amount to each part etc. about the dc output of the generation-of-electrical-energy section 65 further.

[0031] The RF signal section 69 is oscillating the conveyance electromagnetic wave signal of a frequency F, and processes the data from a timer and the signal operation part 68 as a modulating signal. An electromagnetic wave is emitted from an antenna 70.

[0032] Next, <u>drawing 4</u> is drawing showing the example of invention according to claim 4. In <u>drawing 4</u>, the origination-side equipments 21-2n are the same as that of what is shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, and abbreviation. However, a carrier frequency F is changed mutually and selected like F1-Fn. Receiving-side equipment is formed like 71-7n corresponding to the carrier frequency of origination-side equipment. In receiving-side equipment, it is indicated by <u>drawing 4</u> that Monitors 51-5n prepare corresponding to each receiving set. Since the receiving-side equipment which receives it also as the same in modulation spacing to the signal from each pneumatic pressure checker about carrier frequencies F1-Fn differs, tire discernment is possible. Of course, it is [changing modulation spacing] easily [direction / for an operator] discriminable.

[0033] In receiving-side equipment, a monitor can be installed in common to the receiving-side equipments 71-7n. The mechanical change-over machine which makes change-over connection of the receiving-side equipment then at a monitor is inserted. Or it constitutes as a change-over machine using an electronic instrument.

[Effect of the Invention] Thus, since the alarm which contains tire location identification information by "wireless" transmission is exactly sent out when the abnormal condition which a tire pressure decompresses occurs according to this invention, a reduced pressure tire is early discriminable. Even if two or more tires decompress to coincidence, discernment can be done easily. Relieved operation can be performed without being conscious about a tire pressure for an operator. Furthermore, if the generator generated during car transit as a power source of an alarm is used, the effectiveness that there is no trouble of wiring about a power source, and worries [exhausting / power-source] also become unnecessary will be acquired.

[Translation done.]

[0034]

### \* NOTICES \*

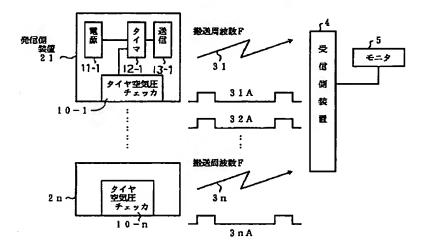
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### **DRAWINGS**

### [Drawing 1]

請求項1に記載の発明の実施例

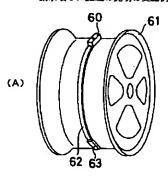


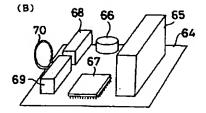
# [Drawing 2] 請求項2に記載の発明の実施例



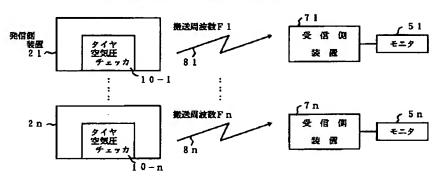
### [Drawing 3]

### 請求項3に記載の発明の実施例



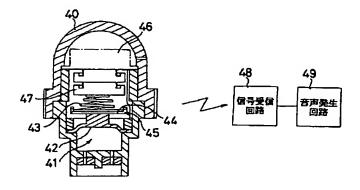


# [Drawing 4]



# [Drawing 5]

從来技術



[Translation done.]

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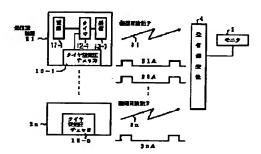
KOBAYASHI YASUHIRO NAKAMURA KOJIRO YANAKA TAKUYA

(54) DEVICE FOR WARNING OF AIR PRESSURE REDUCTION FOR EACH TIRE WITH THE USE OF ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVE COPYRIGHT: (C)1995, JPO

(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide a device for warning of air pressure reduction for each of tires with the use of an electromagnetic wave signal in order to recognize one of the tires which reduces its air pressure

CONSTITUTION: In a tire air pressure reduction warning device in which a monitor confirms an air pressure reduction in accordance with a signal which is transmitted to a receiver from a tire air pressure checker attached to a tire of a vehicle, devices 21 to 2n on the transmitter side, transmit signals which are delivered from the tire air pressure checkers and which are modulated waves having the same carrier wave frequency modulated at different time intervals. Only one signal receiver 4 on the signal receiving side, receives the modulated signal, and demodulates the same so as to recognize one of the tires which reduces its air pressure.



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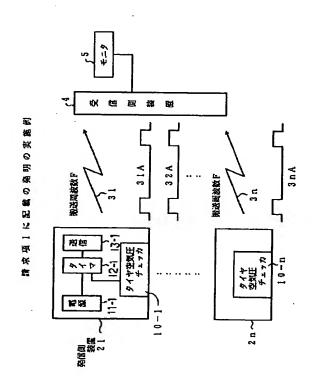
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| (21)出願番号        | 特別              | 顏平6-572     | 279 |        |               | (71)出願人 | 00000476 | 65       |           |
|                 |                 |             |     |        |               |         | カルソニ     | ・ック株式会社  |           |
| (22)出願日         | 平成6年(1994)3月28日 |             |     |        |               |         | 東京都中     | 野区南台5丁目2 | 4番15号     |
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|                 |                 |             |     |        |               |         |          |          |           |

### (54) 【発明の名称】電磁波によるタイヤ毎の減圧警報装置

### (57)【要約】

【目的】 本発明は複数のタイヤについて、空気圧の減 圧したことを個別に識別するため、電磁波信号によるタ イヤ毎の減圧警報装置を提供することを目的とする。

【構成】 車両のタイヤに取り付けたタイヤ空気圧チェ ッカから、空気圧の減少したことを示す信号を発信し、 受信機で受信しモニタにおいて確認するタイヤの電圧警 報装置において、本発明は、信号発信側の装置21~2 nは、各タイヤ空気圧チェッカ11~1nの出力信号を 同一の搬送波周波数Fを互いに異なる時間間隔毎に変調 した被変調波を送信する構成とし、信号受信側の装置 は、前記被変調波を唯1個の受信装置4により受信し、 復号して空気圧の減圧したタイヤを識別することで構成 する。



### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】車両のタイヤに取り付けたタイヤ空気圧チェッカから、空気圧の減少したことを示す信号を発信し、受信機で受信しモニタにおいて確認するタイヤの減圧警報装置において、

信号発信側の装置は、各タイヤ空気圧チェッカの出力信号を同一の搬送波周波数を互いに異なる時間間隔毎に変調した被変調波を送信する構成とし、

信号受信側の装置は、前記被変調液を唯1個の受信装置により受信し、復号して空気圧の減圧したタイヤを識別 10 することを特徴とする電磁波によるタイヤ毎の減圧警報 装置

【請求項2】請求項1記載の各タイヤ空気圧チェッカの 出力信号には、各タイヤを識別する予め定められた識別 符号を含ませて送信し、信号受信側の装置は前記識別符 号によりタイヤを識別することを特徴とするタイヤ毎の 減圧警報装置。

【請求項3】タイヤ空気圧チェッカは車両走行に伴って 発電する発電機を動作電源として具備し、且つ電磁波発 信用アンテナを含めタイヤチューブ内側に固定配置した 20 ことを特徴とする請求項1または請求項2に記載の電磁 波によるタイヤ毎の減圧警報装置。

【請求項4】車両のタイヤに取り付けたタイヤ空気圧チェッカから、空気圧の減少したことを示す信号を発信し、受信機で受信しモニタにおいて確認するタイヤの減圧警報装置において、

信号発信側の装置は、各タイヤ空気圧チェッカの出力信号を各タイヤ毎に異なる搬送波周波数を変調した被変調波を送信し、信号受信側の装置は前記被変調波を異なる受信部により受信し、復号して空気圧の減圧したタイヤ 30を識別することを特徴とする電磁波によるタイヤ毎の減圧警報装置。

【請求項5】タイヤ空気圧チェッカは車両走行に伴って 発電する発電機を動作電源として具備し、且つ電磁波発 信用アンテナを含めタイヤチューブ内側に固定配置した ことを特徴とする請求項4に記載の電磁波によるタイヤ 毎の減圧警報装置。

### 【発明の詳細な説明】

### [0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は自動車のタイヤ空気圧が 40 減少したとき、何れのタイヤであるかを電磁波により運転者に対し的確に伝送できるタイヤ毎の減圧警報装置に関する。

### [0002]

【従来の技術】自動車のタイヤ空気圧が不足すると、タイヤの転がり抵抗の増加、高速耐久性の低下、車両の操縦性の低下など、不都合が多い。そのためタイヤ空気圧を常時調査していることが必要となった。

【0003】その手段として、自動車タイヤの空気弁に 受信出来たとしても、タイヤ1個の対応処理が終わった 空気圧チェッカを取り付け、その空気圧チェッカ内に送 50 後、その処理が悪くて例えば取り替えたタイヤに取り付

信機を組込み、運転者席に受信機とモニタを設置して置き、空気圧が減少したタイヤのチェッカから信号を発信させ、受信機で受信して、モニタでタイヤの空気圧不足であると視認することが出来る。その例は実開平3-100502号公報に記載されている。

【0004】図5は従来技術として、前記公報記載のタイヤ空気圧減少を警報する装置の例を示す説明図である。図5において、感知ユニット40のハウジングをタイヤバルブに取り付けておくと、通常状態ではタイヤから気圧室41に空気が流入して高圧力となり、ダイヤフラム42を大気室側に向かって膨張させる。そして電気接点44を付勢バネに抗して押し、スイッチ45は開放状態にされる。すると電源47からの電流が、電波送信回路46へ供給されず、電波送信回路から警報信号が発信されない。

【0005】しかし、タイヤ空気圧が減少して、付勢バネの弾力に対応した適性値の範囲より低下すると、ダイヤフラムが後退して、電気接点44は付勢バネに押されて後退し、スイッチ45は閉状態となる。すると、電源47からの電流が、電波送信回路46に供給され、警報信号が送信される。電波受信回路48は、この警報信号を受信し、音声発生回路49へ出力を指令することにより、タイヤの異常減圧の警報を発生する。

【0006】次にタイヤ内部にセラミック素子などを使用した直流電源の発生部と、静電容量式圧力検知素子とを組合せ使用して、常時タイヤ空気圧を測定し、空気圧低下のような異常があったとき、電気信号により外部へ発信する装置が、商品名ランフラットタイヤとして知られている。

### [0007]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】従来技術において、タイヤ空気圧の減少したことを、電波送信回路などにより、運転者席へ伝送するとき、前記「実開平公報」記載の技術では、一旦空気圧が低下すると直ちに警報信号を発信するが、運転者にとってその警報信号は果たして警報信号は果たしてもの自動車の何れのタイヤが空気圧減少となったかを直ぐ特定することが出来ない。空気圧の減少したタイヤ直で特定し、そのタイヤ位置を信号として伝送させるためには、信号処理回路を各タイヤ別に製造調整することを要するため、信号処理回路が大変複雑になり、従って警報装置が高価となる欠点が生じた。

【0008】また警報信号を発信した素子はその電源の 消耗が大きく、運転者が対応処理を施すまで警報信号の 発信を停止することが出来ないから、電源の使用可能時 間が短いという欠点があった。

【0009】更に若し、複数のタイヤが同時に空気圧の低下となったときは、警報信号の発生が同時に起こるため、その信号が正常に受信できるとは限らない。正常に受信出来たとしても、タイヤ1個の対応処理が終わった後、その処理が悪くて例えば取り禁えたタイヤに取り仕

けてあるチェッカが悪いのか、他のタイヤが不具合であるかを直ちに確認することが難しかった。

【0010】次にランフラットタイヤの場合には、複数タイヤが同時に空気圧低下となったとき、発信信号が同種のものであるため互いに干渉を起こすことがあって、信号が正常に受信できるとは限らない。

【0011】本発明の目的は前述の欠点を改善し、比較的簡易な構成で、複数のタイヤについて空気圧が減圧したことを個別に識別するための電磁波信号によるタイヤ毎の減圧警報装置を提供することにある。

#### [0012]

【課題を解決するための手段】請求項1に記載の発明は、車両のタイヤに取り付けたタイヤ空気圧チェッカから、空気圧の減少したことを示す信号を発信し、受信機で受信しモニタにおいて確認するタイヤの減圧警報装置において、信号発信側の装置は、各タイヤ空気圧チェッカの出力信号を同一の搬送波周波数を互いに異なる時間間隔毎に変調した被変調波を送信する構成とし、信号受信側の装置は、前記被変調波を唯1個の受信装置により受信し、復号して空気圧の減少したタイヤを識別することで構成する。

【0013】請求項2に記載の発明は、請求項1に記載の発明における各タイヤ空気圧チェッカの出力信号に各タイヤを識別する予め定められた識別符号を含ませて送信し、信号受信側の装置は前記識別符号により減圧したタイヤを識別することで構成する。

【0014】請求項3に記載の発明は、タイヤ空気圧チェッカを電磁波発信用アンテナを含めてタイヤチューブ内に固定配置し、動作電源は車両走行に伴って発電する発電機を使用することで構成している。

【0015】請求項4に記載の発明は、車両のタイヤに取り付けたタイヤ空気圧チェッカから、空気圧の減少したことを示す信号を発信し、受信機で受信しモニタにおいて確認するタイヤの電圧警報装置において、信号発信側の装置は、各タイヤ空気圧チェッカの出力信号を各タイヤ毎に異ならせる搬送波周波数を変調した被変調波を送信し、信号受信側の装置は前記被変調波を異なる受信部により受信し、復号して空気圧の減少したタイヤを識別することで構成する。

【0016】請求項5に記載の発明は、請求項3に記載 40 の発明を請求項4に記載の発明に対し適用して構成したことに相当する。

### [0017]

【作用】請求項1に記載の発明では、自動車などの車両のタイヤに取り付けたタイヤ空気圧チェッカから、空気圧の減少したことを示す信号を発信するため、発信側のタイヤ毎の装置において、互いに異なる時間間隔毎に搬送波周波数を変調する。換言すれば、外のタイヤについては搬送波周波数が同一であって、変調の時間間隔を異ならせている。信号受信側の装置は各タイヤ空気圧チェ 50

ッカにより共通使用されているので、復号したとき時間 間隔の差によりタイヤを識別する。

【0018】請求項2に記載の発明は、請求項1に記載の発明における各タイヤ空気圧チェッカの出力信号に各タイヤを識別する識別符号を含ませて送信するから、信号受信部において前記変調時間間隔の差と共に、識別符号を使用してタイヤの識別を正確に行うことが出来る。

【0019】請求項3に記載の発明は、各タイヤ空気圧 チェッカの動作電源としてタイヤチューブ内に配置した 発電機を使用している。その発電機は車両の走行に伴っ て発電を行なっていて、且つアンテナもタイヤ内に存在 しているので、車両の外から見て異物とならずにタイヤ 空気圧チェッカを配置することが出来る。

【0020】請求項4に記載の発明は、各タイヤ空気圧 チェッカの出力信号について各タイヤ毎に異なる搬送波 周波数を使用した被変調波としているので、受信部の構 成は複雑となるが、空気圧の減圧したタイヤを識別する ことが容易に、且つ素早く出来る。

信側の装置は、前記被変調波を唯1個の受信装置により 【0021】請求項5に記載の発明は、請求項3に記載受信し、復号して空気圧の減少したタイヤを識別するこ 20 の発明を請求項4に記載の発明に適用したことに対応すとで構成する。 るので、作用は同様である。

#### [0022]

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【実施例】図1は請求項1に記載の発明の実施例を示す図である。図1において、発信側装置21~2nは車面の各タイヤ毎に設置され、通常の乗用車では4個の装置を使用する。発信側装置21にはタイヤバルブ取付型のようなタイヤ空気圧チェッカ10-1と、動作電源11-1,タイマ回路12-1,送信回路13-1を内蔵し、搬送周波数下によりタイヤ空気圧を示すデータを含んだ被変調電磁波を送出している。他の発信側装置は装置21と同路では、31を受ける。電磁波31~3nはタイヤ空気圧を示すデータについて、空気圧チェッカ10-1~10-nにより抽出して後、31A,32A~3nAと示すとおり、変調でイタの間隔が発信側装置により互いに異なるようにタイマ回路12-1を調整して、送信回路13-1~13-nに印加し、変調動作を行う。各送信回路から被変調電磁波を送出する。

【0023】発信側装置は殆ど同一構成の装置を使用し、内部回路を電子的に調整するのみで減圧タイヤの識別が可能となる。警報装置をタイヤ毎に別々に製造することを必要としない。

【0024】受信側装置4においては各発信側装置21~2nから送出された被変調電磁波31~3nを共通的に受信し、前述の変調間隔により電磁波を発信している発信側装置を識別する。そしてモニタ5により発信側装置即ち、空気圧の減少したタイヤの位置を表示する。

【0025】タイヤ空気圧チェッカ10-1~1n-1において空気圧の減圧したことを検出したとき、被変調電磁波31~3nは各タイヤ毎に異なる時間間隔で変調されて送出されているから、たとえ複数のタイヤが同時に減圧す

ることがあって同時に信号が送出され始めても、若干の時間が経過すれば、受信側の装置はタイヤ毎に異なる信号を復号するので、運転者が確実に対処できる。

【0026】タイヤ空気圧チェッカはバルブ取付型に限らず、圧力センサを使用する形式のものであっても良い。図2は請求項2に記載の発明の実施例を示す図で、空気圧チェッカからの信号により、電磁波を変調することを説明している。図2において、変調データをC1、C2ーと示し、A1、A2、一は空気圧チェッカからの信号で空気圧が正常のときと、減圧したときとを区別し10ている。B1、B2、一はタイヤ識別符号を示し、車両の前後左右の何のタイヤであるかを識別できる信号とする。添字1、2、一はそれぞれ時間経過に従って付してあるから、運転者が対処しない限り、C1、C2、一は同一の信号である。

【0027】図2に示す信号を使用すれば、受信側装置においては、B1, B2一について簡単な復号回路を使用するのみで、A1, A2, 一のデータを送出しているタイヤが何であるかを早く確実に把握することが出来る。

【0028】図3は請求項3に記載の発明の実施例を示す図で、車両のタイヤチューブを取り除いて信号発信側の装置を見た斜視図(A)と、信号発信側の装置のケースカバーを取り外して見た斜視図(B)とを示している。図3(A)において、信号発信側の装置60はタイヤチューブを取り付ける以前に、車両タイヤホイール61のフランジ間凹部にケースと共に取り付けて、締め付けバンド62によりタイヤホイール61に支持される。装置60はタイヤホイール61に取り付けられた後、タイヤチューブを組込むから、タイヤ空気圧が所定の値より小さくなる迄、維持点検することが不要である。

【0029】次に図3(B) は信号発信側の装置60のケースカバーを取り外してみた斜視図であって、基板64に各種回路・素子が搭載されている。それらの構成は、発電部65はセラミック圧電振動子を利用した発電機を使用し、整流・平滑回路も内蔵している。圧力センサ66はタイヤ空気圧チェッカである。マイクロコンピュータ67は信号処理を行う。タイマ・信号演算部68はデータの処理などを補助する。高周波信号部69は電磁波信号について処理する。アンテナ70は電磁波を送信す40る。

【0030】次に動作を述べると、発電部65は車両の 走行に伴って発電するように構成されている。圧力セン サ66はタイヤ空気圧を直接チェックするものであっ て、タイヤ空気圧が正常のとき、減少したとき、それぞ れ異なる信号を出力する。マイクロコンピュータ67は ディジタル信号を処理するための中央処理装置であっ て、発電部65の出力が供給され、圧力センサ66の出 力信号をタイマ・信号演算部68に印加するための処理 を行う。タイマ・信号演算部68は圧力センサ66の出 力について変調信号とするために演算を行ない、図1に 示すような所定の変調信号間隔を設けること、或いはタ イヤの位置識別符号を設定し変調信号に付加すること、 更には発電部65の直流出力について各部への配分時間

【0031】高周波信号部69は周波数Fの搬送電磁波信号を発振していて、タイマ・信号演算部68からのデータを変調信号として処理する。アンテナ70から電磁波を放射する。

などを制御するような処理を行う。

10 【0032】次に図4は請求項4に記載の発明の実施例を示す図である。図4において発信側装置21~2nは図1に示すものと略同様である。しかし搬送周波数Fを互いに異ならせてF1~Fnのように選定する。受信側装置は71~7nのように発信側装置の搬送周波数と対応して設けられている。受信側装置において、モニタ51~5nは図4では各受信装置に対応して設けるように示してある。搬送周波数F1~Fnについては、各空気圧チェッカからの信号に対して変調間隔を同一としても、それを受信する受信側装置が異なるからタイヤ識別20 は可能である。勿論、変調間隔を異ならせる方が運転者にとって容易に識別することが出来る。

【0033】受信側装置においてモニタは受信側装置7 1~7 n に対し共通的に設置することが出来る。そのと きは受信側装置をモニタに切換接続する機械的切換器を 挿入する。或いは切換器として電子装置を使用して構成 する。

### [0034]

【発明の効果】このようにして本発明によると、タイヤ空気圧が減圧する異常状態が発生したとき、「無線」送 130 信によりタイヤ位置識別情報を含んでの警報を的確に送出するから、減圧タイヤを早く識別出来る。たとえ複数のタイヤが同時に減圧しても識別が容易に出来る。運転者にとってタイヤ空気圧について意識することなく安心した運転を行うことが出来る。更に警報装置の電源として車両走行中に発電する発電機を使用すれば、電源について配線の面倒さがなく、電源消耗の心配も不要となる効果が得られる。

### 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】請求項1に記載の発明の実施例を示す図である。

【図2】請求項2に記載の発明の実施例を示す図である。

【図3】請求項3に記載の発明の実施例を示す図であ ろ

【図4】請求項4に記載の発明の実施例を示す図である

【図5】従来技術を示す説明図である。

### 【符号の説明】

10-1~10-n タイヤ空気圧チェッカ

21~2n 信号発信側装置

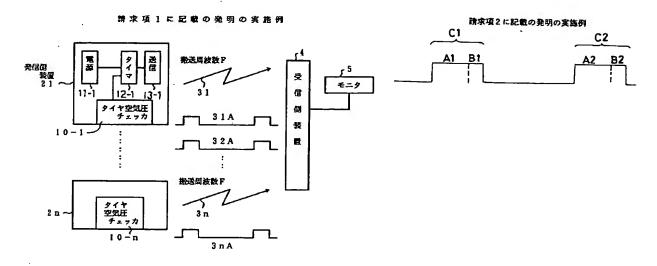
31~3 n 搬送周波数Fの電磁波

5 モニタ

信号受信側装置

【図1】

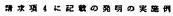
【図2】

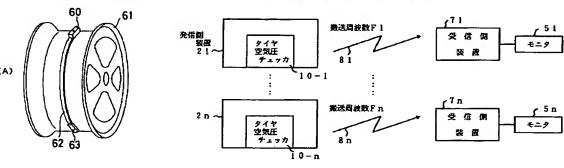


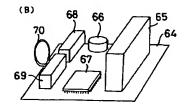
【図3】

[図4]



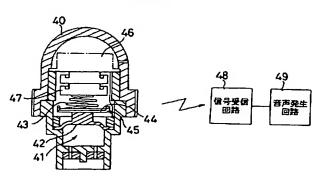






従来技術

【図5】



フロントページの続き

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